REVISED TARIFF BILL

The Finance Committee's Measure Finally Reported to the Senate.

Several Important Changes Made Since the Bill Was Taken from the Hands of the Subcommittee.

DUTY ON SUGAR INCREASED

Provision Inserted for Abrogation of All Reciprocity Treaties.

Certain Building Associations to Be Exempt from the Income Tax-The Administrative Features.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The revised tariff bill was to-day submitted to the full committee on finance and later reported to the Senate. The most important change made in the bill is in the sugar schedule, a change being made by which an additional duty of one-eighth of 1 cent per pound is given on all sugars testing above 98 degrees by the polariscope test, or which are above No. 16 Dutch standard in color. The text of the sugar schedule, as now agreed upon, is as follows: "All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane

juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degress, shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80, and not above 90 degrees, shown by the polariscope test, shall pay one one-hundredth of a cent per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 98 degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, shall pay a duty of two one-hun-dredths of a cent per pound additional; and upon all sugars testing above 98 degrees by the polariscope test, or above No. 16 by the Dutch standard in color, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-eighth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the duty imposed upon sugars testing above 98 degrees. Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon."

The provisions abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity are struck from the revised bill and a specific declaration is inserted repealing the reciprocity treatles negotiated under the McKinley act. Other changes made in the revised bill from the bill as agreed upon by the subcommittee are as

Glycerine is changed back to the rates fixed in the House bill, which are 1 cent per pound for the crude and 3 cents for refined, instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem in the Senate subcommittee bill. Licorice, 4 cents per pound, instead of 25 per cent. ad valorem in the Senate subcommittee bill and 5 cents per pound in the Wil-

Blues containing ferocyanide of iron are restored to the Wilson bill rates, which is 6 cents per pound, instead of 20 per cent. ad valorem, the Senate subcommittee rates. Lime is placed at 15 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent. in the Senate sub-committee bill and 10 per cent. in the Wilson bill, and the duty is made to include

the value of the covering of barrels.

Plaster of Paris, which was not changed in the Senate subcommittee bill from the Wilson rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem on the ground article, is to pay a duty of \$1 per ton. Calcined plaster of Paris, \$1.25 per ton, instead of 15 per cent. ad valorem in

GLASS, TIN AND IRON. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered, not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot, instead of 18 cents, as in the Wilson bill; all above the dimension given, 35 cents per square foot, instead of 30 cents, as in

All sheets of iron steel, common or black, thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, and black taggers iron or steel, pickled or cleaned, is changed from nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound to three-quarters of 1 cent per pound, and the provision which the House bill carried, but which was stricken out of the original Senate bill, that this change shall take effect after Oct. 1, 1894,

Tin plate, terne plate and taggers tin, 1 cent per pound, instead of 1 1-5, as in the Wilson bill, the Senate subcommittee not having before changed from the Wilson rate. In this paragraph the Wilson bill provision that the rates shall take effect Oct. 1, 1894, is restored.

Cast iron pipe of every description, 221/2 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 per cent. in the Wilson bill and 20 per cent. in the Senate subcommittee bill Cross-cut saws, mill pit and drag saws, 15 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 per cent., the Wilson bill rate

Cut nalls and cut spikes of iron or steel, 221/2 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent., in both Wilson and subcommittee Aluminium in crude form, 15 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 per cent., the Wil-

son bill rate. The lead and lead ore duties are left unchanged from the Senate subcommittee rates, as are the iron ore and coal duties. Oat meal, 15 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent., the Wilson bill rate. Castor beans are restored to the Wilson

rate of 25 cents per bushel. The paragraph relating to "cans or packages, made of tin or other metal, containing shell fish," is struck out entirely. Collars and cuffs are left unchanged from the Senate subcommittee rate, but shirts and all other articles of every description, not especially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 50 per cent. ad valorem instead of 35 per cent., the Wilson

Anchovies, sardines and other fish packed in oil, 25 per cent. ad valorem instead of 30 per cent. in Wilson bill and subcommit-Castor oil, 35 per cent. per gallon, which is the same rate as that fixed in the Wilson bill and an increase from the sub-committee bill, which placed it at 30 per

cent. ad valorem. Tissue, filtering and silver paper, 30 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 25 in the Wilson and subcommittee bills. Manufactured corks, 10 cents per pound, instead of 20 cents in Wilson bill and sub-committee bill.

Oil cloth for floors, including linoleum, cortecem, cork, carpets, valued at 25 cents per yard, 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 30 in the Wilson bill and 25 in the subcommittee bill.

Playing cards are restored to the Wilson rate of 10 cents per pack, instead of 2 cents per pack, as fixed by the Senate

On pipes, pipe bowls and all smokers' articles, not especially provided for in this act, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco and cigarette paper in all forms, the Wilson rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem is restored, the Senate subcommittee rate having been 40 per cent. ad valorem. The remainder of the paragraph is made to read as follows: "And pipe bowls of clay, 10 per cent. ad valorem. The provision of the Senate subcommittee bill for a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on bananas and pine apples is stricken out. The following articles are restored to the

free list: Cocoanuts, horn strips and horn INTERNAL REVENUE SCHEDULE. In the internal revenue schedule the committee strikes out the provision which the Senate subcommittee inserted first, taxing cigars and cigarettes weighing more than

three pounds, \$5 per thousand, and cigar-

ettes in paper, weighing not more than

three pounds, \$1 per thousand, and wrapped in tobacco, 50 cents per thousand, thus leaving the taxes on these articles unchanged from the present law. The provision in the income tax amendment relating to a tax on building and loan associations, which was exempted by the House and stricken out when the Sen-ate subcommittee reported the bill, has been restored, with the proviso that the tax

shall not be levied upon those institutions who make no loans, except to shareholders for the purpose of enabling them to build

homes.

The following, which was not in either the House bill or the bill as framed by the Senate subcommittee, is inserted: "Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing or rub-bing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or other-wise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, or by the working or preparation of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, scraps, cilppings or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening or any other process, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco. Every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than the original hogshead, case or bale; or who sells directly not to consumers, or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or to duly registered dealers in manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons who purchase in original packages for export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue

with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe: Provided, that farmers and growers of 'tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco; and so much of Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and acts amendatoy thereof as are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. The language of the bill repealing the Mc-Kinley law has been modified to a considerable extent. The House bill provided for the repeal of "all acts or parts of acts in-consistent herewith." The Senate subcom-

mittee bill, when first reported, struck out that language and named the McKinley bill

by title and repealed it outright, as well as all acts inconsistent with the present RECIPROCITY TREATIES REPEALED. The bill reported to-day provides especially for the repeal of Section 3 of the McKinley act, the reciprocity section, and inserts the following, abrogating the treaties made under this section: "All agreements or arrangements made or proclaimed between the United States and foreign governments under the provisions of said section are hereby abrogated, of which the President shall give such notice to the authorities of said foreign governments as may be required by the terms of such agreements or arrangements." Sections 15 and 16 of the McKinley law

the St. John and St. Croix rivers, in Maine, and their tributaries, may be readmitted The following section, which was inserted by the subcommittee, has been eliminated from the bill, the effect being to leave the Hawaiian treaty in full force and effect: That the President of the United States shall immediately, upon the passage of this act, give notice to the government of the Hawaiian Islands that the United States intends to terminate the reaty of June 3, 1875, made between the United States and his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, as provided in the fifth article of said treaty; and it is hereby further enacted that, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of giving such notice, the said treaty shall be terminated and its provisions cease to be obligatory upon the

are repealed specifically. These sections

provide that the produce of the forests upon

contracting parties thereto. The following provision, which was in the Wilson bill and remained in the Senate subcommittee bill when first reported has been stricken out, leaving the present law to remain in force: "That Section 2984 of the Revised Statutes, amended so as to read as follows: 'The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, except as otherwise specially provided in this act, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any merchandise, from any cause whatsoever, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, or while in the custody of officers of the customs and not in bond, or while within the limits of any port of entry and before the same have been landed un der the supervision of the officers of the customs, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of impost duties paid or accruing thereupon, and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon, in whole or in part, as the case may be."

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTIONS. When the bill was first reported by the Senate subcommittee a great many changes were made in the wording of the administrative portion of the Wilson bill. Some additional changes have been made since then. In Section 4 the House bill provided that in levying duty upon two articles of similar material, quality and texture, upon mixed articles, the highest rate of duty chargeable under this act should be levied. The Senate committee struck out "highest" and inserted "lowest." This has been changed back again and is now the same as it was

in the Wilson bill. In Section 5, relating to the delivery of imported packages to the importer, it is provided that such delivery shall not be made 'until the packages are plainly marked," and the words "except under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may In Section 22 the subcommittee struck out of the Wilson bill the following: "And pro-vided, further, that the drawback on any

article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided." This is restored in the new bill. The following in the same section of the Wilson bill, which was not disturbed by the Senate subcommittee, is now stricken out from the revised bill: "Provided, further, that a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty paid, less 1 per centum, on any imported bagging made f jute butts which shall have been used exclusively as outside covering for lint cotton when exported, the rate and amount of such drawback to be ascertained under such reg-ulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

In Section 29, providing for an additional or corrected entry of the importer, the Wilson bill provided that inspectors should levy an additional duty equal to the amount of lawful duty on the article, "that is to say, the duty on the merchandise in question shall be doubled up on the amount added by the 'appraising officer." This has been changed since the bill was reported and now provides that an additional duty of "1 per cent. of the total appraised value for each per cent. that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry." This. the new bill further provides, shall only apply to the article undervalued, "and shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the appraised value of such articles." The law in relation to the appointment o appraisers is left as at present, the fu

committee deciding not to accept the Wilson bill changes. A new provision has been added to the bill providing that the word "value," relating to goods, shall mean "actual market value or wholesale price."
Section 44 of the bill is stricken out. It

provided that "no allowance for damage to goods imported shall hereafter be made." \$10,000 Worth of Diamonds Seized. NEW YORK, March 20 .- Diamonds to the value of \$10,000 were taken to the seizure room to-day by Special Agents Scully and Curtis, of the Treasury Department. Mme. Weill de Bonilla arrived on La Bretagne on Monday. The diamonds were concealed in her trunks. She got as far as the Hotel Martain, where she is stopping, when the special agents swooped down on her and onfiscated the property. Collector Kilbreth is making an investigation to determine how it was that the woman got off the pler with the jeweis. Several heads will probably fall as a result of the negligence of some of the officers.

LOUIS KOSSUTH DEAD

The Aged Hungarian Patriot at Last Succumbs to Disease.

Death Came Last Night About 11 O'Clock, While in the Arms of His Son, and After Great Suffering.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

Twenty-Seven Plotters Against the King of Corea Arrested.

Policy of Peace Established by Washington Held Up as an Example to Be Followed by Britishers.

TURIN, March 20 .- Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, died at 10:55 o'clock this evening. His end was extremely painful. He showed signs of consciousness until the last. He expired in the arms of his son, and died pressing the hand of the Hungarian Deputy, Karolyi. The members of his family and a few of his intimate friends stood around the bedside of the expiring patriot. Nothing has yet been settled in regard to the details of the funeral. The municipal authorities of this city have offered the family to allow the remains to be buried in the Pantheon here.

A dispatch from Buda-Pesth says that the Hungarian government and the members of the National party in the Diet have arrived at an agreement regarding the honors that will be shown Louis Kossuth, now that he is dead. By reaching this agreement the fall of the Ministry is

Career of a Patriot. Lajos (Louis) Kossuth was born at Monok, in the county of Zempin, Hungary, in the year 1802. His parents were poor but of noble rank. Choosing the legal profession, Kossuth studied law at the Protestant college of Sarospatak. He practiced in the county of Zemplin and later in Pesth. In 1832 he began his political career at the Diet of Presburg as editor of a liberal paper, which, owing to the oppressive character of the press laws, was not printed, but transcribed and circulated. Five years after this Kossuth was imprisoned for the publication of a lithographed paper. He was not liberated until 1839, when he resumed journalistic work. The liberality of his views took strong hold of the people generally, and in November, 1847, he was sent by the county of Pesth as Deputy to the Diet. He proved to be an able debater, and was soon recognized as

leader of the opposition. Among the objects at which he aimed may be named the emancipation of the peasants, the elevation of the citizen class and the freedom of the press, the mere mention of thich suggests how backward was the political condition of the people whose cause he eloquently promoted. The French revolution of 1848 was a stimulus to Kossuth, as to all other struggling pa-triots the world over. In his case it led him to demand an independent government for Hungary and constitutional government in the Austrian hereditary cerritories. The Hungarian revolution and the insurrection in Vienna of March, 1848, are ascribed to the effect of his burning speeches. When the Ministry was dissolved, in March, 1848, Kossuth was placed at the head of the committee of national defense. As such he prosecuted with extraordinary energy the measures necessary for carrying on the war against Austria.

In April, 1848, at Debreezin, the national assembly declared the independence of Hungary, and that the Hapsburg dynasty had forfeited the throne. Kossuth had urged that this radical measure be taken, It was followed by his being appointed provisional governor of Hungary. He was speedly beset with difficulties, being disappointed in his hopes for the intervention of the Western powers, and having to cope with a Russian army which had come to assist the Austrian cause. To put an end to dissentions between himself and Georgi he resigned his dictatorship to his rival. The Hungarian patriots were defeated at Temesvar, Aug. 9, 1849, and Kossuth fled into Turkey, where he was held a prisoner, but safe against both Austria and Russia

In September, 1851, he was liberated, and sailed in an American frigate to England. There he was received with the warmest evidences of admiration, as subsequently in this country. He landed here in December, 1851. His speeches aroused the greatest enthuslasm wherever he went. Rossuth returned to England in June, 1852. He resided in that country until the Italian war against Austria broke out. This led him and most of the other expatriated Hungarians to leave for Italy. For the last twenty-five years Kossuth resided in Turin, where he was engaged in completing his

BRITAIN FOR PEACE.

William Harcourt Thinks the American Policy the Best.

LONDON, March 20 .- John Morley, replying to Thomas Sexton in the House of Commons, to-day, said he did not say yesterday that the introduction of the evicted tenants bill would be deferred sine die. Mr. Sexton might be assured that he, the Chief Secretary, was too well aware of the urgent importance of the bill to allow

it to drop behind. In the discussion of the navy estimates William Randal Cremer, member for the Hagerstown division of Shoreditch, and secretary of the International Arbitration League, suggested that England take the initiative in proposing to the other powers

reduction of armaments. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he sympathized with Mr. Cremer, but to make such proposals would not advance the object the government had at heart, namely, to diminish the great curse of militarism in Europe. The navy was defensive, and not aggressive, like armies. The supremacy of the British navy was the greatest element in the preservation of peace, as it enabled Great Britain to stand aloof from European combinations. He regarded the American policy, established by Washington more than a century ago, as a great example to be followed by all civilized countries. It was a policy of peace and abstention from complications with other countries. The secret of this policy was that the Atlantic ocean separated America and Europe. Great Britain, in her su-perior navy, will have as great a security from invasion as the Atlantic ocean affords

CONSPIRACY IN COREA.

Twenty-Seven Plotters to Be Killed

and Their Heads Displayed. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- The steamer Peking arrived to-day from the Orient. The Japan weekly Gazette of March 3 says: Corea appears to be constantly threatened with disturbances. The latest is a bold attempt to blow up the King and his family. The conspirators had prepared to destroy the central government office on Feb. 6, the Corean New Year's day, when the King and ministers would appear there in state. But a little time before the time for springing the plot the conspirators were betrayed by one of their number. The government was secretly informed of the plot, and when the offices were examined over one thousand pounds of powder was found hidden under the floor. Twenty-seven of the plotters were arrested, including the informant, and it is proposed to put them to death at once and expose their heads to public view. It is rumored that Prince Tai In Kun was implicated, and it is given charged that the Japanese government is at the bottom of the conspiracy, and had promised to lend two ironclads to the revolutionists. According to the plan, as soon as the explosion, occurred men were to rise on all sides and overturn the government. Affairs in Corea are in a most alarming condition, and now the palace and government buildings are carefully watched.

Trying to Thwart the Padrones. ROME, March 20 .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Blanc, is conferring with the Italian embassador at Washington, Baron Fava, as to the means of establishing colonies of Italian emigrants in the United States. It is proposed that steps be taken to do away with the necessity of detaining emigrants at ports of arrival, the idea being that they should be CHICAGO, March 20.-A bloody finish promptly forwarded to their destination fight occurred last night in a private hall.

without any of the risk of falling into the hands of the padrones and others who fat-ten upon the helpless condition of many of the Italians who land in the United States with little money and no knowledge of the language of the country. Baron Blanc is issuing special instructions to the Italian consuls in the United States requesting them to gather the information necessary in order that the most expedient measures may be adopted not only at ports in the United States, but at Italian ports, with the view of bringing about the reform in emi-

gration proposed. Astor Not Yet a Full Britisher. LONDON, March 20 .- The election of William Waldorf Astor as a member of the Carleton Club is still a subject of much discussion. Hundreds of names of candidates for election to the club are on the waiting list. It is only for powerful reasons that what is known as "selection" is made. In the present case, on the nomination of the Marquis of Abergavenn; the committee selected Mr. Astor over the heads of the hundreds of waiting candidates. This is the first time that an American has ever been thus complimented. In some quarters where the matter is discussed it is asserted that Mr. Astor has become a naturalized British subject. There is, however, no truth whatever in this as-

Burge Whipped by Valentine. NEW YORK, March 20 .- The following special cable was received here from London to-day: "The international glove fight between Jem Burge, of Australia, better known as the "Iron Man," and Arthur Valentine, the light-weight champion, was fought in Reglan Hall last night. The men fought at catch weights for £100 offered by James Kirby. Twenty desperate rounds were fought, when Valentine was declared the winner. Burge had three ribs broken during the fight, and was frightfully pun-

200 Malays Killed by Spaniards. MADRID, March 20 .- Advices which have arrived here from Mindanao, capital of the island of that name in the Malay archipelago, show that a large body of Mohammedan natives made an attack upon the Spaniards on the island of Pantar. In the fighting that ensued one Spaniard was killed and many were wounded. The Spaniards inflicted severe losses upon the na-tives, two hundred of them being killed.

The Belgian Cabinet Resigns. BRUSSELS, March 20 .- Premier A. Bernaert announced to the Chamber of Representatives, to-day, the resignation of the Cabinet, on account of the rejection by the Chamber of the proportional representation bill. The Premier added, however, that the Ministers will remain in office until the return of King Leopold to Belgium. King Leopold is absent in Switzerland for reasons of health.

Cable Notes. King Leopold, of Belgium, is at Genoa. His Majesty is traveling incognito. The London Times this morning prints a manifesto issued by the Irish National League of Great Britain, violently de-nouncing the attitude of Lord Rosebery and the anti-Parnellites.

Emperor William yesterday started for Abbazia, on the Adriatic, where he will spend some time with the imperial family. The Empress and the children, as already cabled, have been at Abbazia for some time past. The Russo-German commercial treaty rat-

ifications were exchanged yesterday at the German Foreign Office between Baron Marshall Von Bieberstein, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian embassador. The trial of the murderers of Mirva, the police spy, has resulted as follows: Dolezal, Kriz and Dragoman have each been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor. The other accused persons, in-

cluding Cizek, secretary of the young Czechs party, have been acquitted. An appeal has been issued in London for the purpose of raising a fund of \$50,000 in order to celebrate the jubilee of the Salvation Army. In connection with this jubilee General Booth proposes to inaugurate a four months' Salavtion Army campaign in the United States next autumn, the op-erations to be conducted by the General in

All the royal Italian palaces and domains outside of Rome, with the exception of the palaces at Turin, Venice, Florence, Naples and Palermo, and the few hunting grounds, will be sold. The expense of maintaining the royal properties is very great, and the determination to dispose of many of these properties is due to the desire of King Humbert to reduce his civil list.

MARTHA FULLER'S DEATH.

The Theory that She Committed Suicide Not Yet Established.

NEW YORK, March 20 .- There is still a conflict between the theories of murder and suicide in the developments connected with the mysterious death of Martha Fuller, the pretty typewriter girl. In the first autopsy the head was not cut open, but when a second and more thorough examination was made to-day it was ascertained that the bullet entered the right and not the left temple, as at first reported. This removes the difficulty of explaining how Miss Fuller could have fired the shot with her partly gloved left hand. The absence of powder marks on the skin is, however, another mystifying circumstance hard to align with the suicide theory, and the sur-geons who made the second autopsy are said to be of the opinion that the pistol was fired several feet away. Henry C. Velt, a bartender in Flynn's billiard hall in Nassau, to-night made a statement which serves to complicate the matter. He says that shortly after o'clock Saturday evening a young man rushed excitedly into the saloon and called for a glass of whisky, saying: "Make it a big one; there's a young lady sick across the street." He rushed out with the whisky, not stopping to pay for it, and an hour later, accompanied by another young man, he brought back the empty glass and said:
"That girl is dead. She was shot." He did
not say she shot herself. The story told
by Velt brings into view at least two more persons, who probably can reveal some of the circumstances preceding and immediately connected with the mysterious death of the young typewriter The story suggests the idea that some one knew of Miss Fuller's condition before an ambulance call was sent out, and had time to run for the whisky before any alarm was raised.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Bankers to Veto It.

President Cleveland Urged by Boston BOSTON, March 20 .- A document signed by more than fifty of the most prominent bankers in this city has been forwarded to President Cleveland, urging upon him the necessity of refusing to sign the seigniorage bill and stating that it will ruin the banking business, create distrust and, in a measure, ruin the financial standing of the country. Such firms as Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and many others of equal prominence are signers of the docu-

The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon passed a resolution requesting the President to veto the seignforage bill.

Action of New York Business Men. NEW YORK, March 20 .- The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions urging President Cleveland to withhold his signature from the seigniorage coinage bill. A committee of fourteen representing the chamber will present the resolutions to the President to-morrow. This committee con-Sists of Alex. E. Orr, Brayton Ives, H. W. Cennon, Morris K. Jessup, George Wilson, Louis Windmuller, Edward Leach, Hugh N. Kent, Charles S. Smith, John C. Brown, W. W. Sherman, J. Edward Simmons, Solon Humphreys and Henry Hentz.
There was sent out to-day from the office of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a circular formulated by the permanent organization of the sound money convention of commercial organiza-tions of the United States, requesting all constituent bodies of that convention and all other organizations and individuals holding sound money opinions to urge upon President Cleveland the veto of the seigniorage bill.

Bondholders Will Protest. NEW YORK, March 20 .- A meeting of subscribers to the new United States fiveper-cent, loan will be held to-morrow, at the Union Trust Company, for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the President against his signing the seigniorage bill. The call for the meeting is signed by George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank, John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, and Edward King, president of the Union Trust

Protest from Philadelphians. PHILADELPHIA, March 20 .- The executive council of the Board of Trade has adopted the report of a special committee which sent to the Senate a protest against the passage of the selgniorage bill and a memorial to the President requesting him

Finish Fight at Chicago.

on the North Side. It was between Frank Garrard, of Chicago, who has a record of having killed a man in the ring, and George Allen, of Australia. The men were evenly matched as regards weight, but Garrard had much the advantage in reach. The men hammered each other furiously throughout the first round, and the pace was too fast for a long fight. Garrard scored a knockdown and succeeded in making his opponent a sickening looking object. In the second he again had everything his own way, sending Allen down four times. Finally he landed with his left on Allen's nose and followed it with a right swing on the jaw, and the fight was

DRIVEN INTO THE WOODS.

Italians Attacked by Rioters, Their Shanties Burned and Several Hurt.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 20 .- A mob of three hundred men and boys went out to the edge of the city to-day where seventyfive Italian laborers were at work, and with sticks, stones and pistols drove them into the woods. One of the victims was severely wounded in the neck by a pistol bullet, another was so badly beaten that he may die, and several others were seriously hurt. The men attacked were brought here yesterday by a Philadelphia contractor and put to work on a new electric railway to be built from this city to Bellewood. The rate of wages agreed upon was 75 cents a day. Local laborers, to the number of fifty or more, waited upon the contractor and told him if he did not discharge the Italians there would be trouble, He declined to do so. After driving the workmen away from the work the rioters drove them to Bellewood, nine miles away, having first set fire to the shanties in which the Italians had been housed. Returning to this city, they went to the Italian quarter and notified the residents of that portion of the city that they must leave at once. A large number of them have obeyed the order and more are going. Mayor Hoyer and Sheriff Hughes called the mob together and begged it not to go any further in the matter, and promises were made that all the Italians would be discharged and none but resident laborers be employed on the new road. This had the effect of quieting the rioters somewhat, but there is still a very ugly feeling among them. One of them was arrested to-night for making a speech in which he advised killing all the Italians, and another, a negro, for coun-seling burning all the houses occupied by Italians in the city.

A TALK ON BEAUTY.

Mme. M. Yale Attracts a Large Crowd at the Grand Opera House.

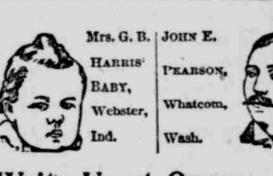
Madame M. Yale, advertised as a perfect-

ly beautiful woman, drew a very large audience at the Grand Opera House yesterday afternoon. Only ladies were admitted and the entire first floor as well as two rows of balcony seats were filled with the fair sex. When Madame Yale appeared, thousands of curious eyes were turned in her direction. What the eyes saw was what appeared to be a young woman of about twenty-two years of age. She said that she would be forty-two years old in October. She has a finely rounded form, a fair complexion, with quantities of light hair, which she wore rather short and curled. No one would believe that she has reached the age she says she has, judging from appearances. Her first costume was a shortwaisted grey crepe, trimmed with iridescent passementerie. She advocates health as the first step to beauty, and she promises that any woman can preserve herself till very late in life, without wrinkles, if she but follows Madame Yale's directions. The lecturer spoke slowly, and there was a great straining among the audience not to lose a word. One of the essentials to beauty is not to be ill natured, and this was followed by some reasons for not losing the temper, as this makes wrinkles. The lecturer told the women how to take a bath, and not only advised a bath, but two baths a day, and, in order to get the skin clean and pure, the first bath should be hot and soap and pulverized pumice stone. A rough towel should aid the process. Exercise she deems necessary, and five miles a day as about the correct distance to walk; not to sleep on pillows, as it was condu to wrinkling the chin. These and other hints on beauty were given. When she an-nounced that she would give a few recipes there was a great rustling of paper, and pencils appeared by the dozen. There was one mixture, a cream for the complexion, and another for tanning, a wash for the teeth and a dentifrice, a spring tonic, a shampoo, and a preparation for improving the eyebrows. For the second part Madame Yale came out in what she advertised as her athletic costume, which was no more nor less than lavender tights, with a trunk and waist of avender satin, trimmed with much silver fringe and passementerie. She has a fine figure, and she went

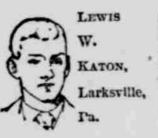
through the customary exercises for physical culture, for walking, moving the ankles, feet, knees, thigs, arms, head, and chest, for expanding the lungs, and various other performances. There was not a woman in the house who will not try some of the exercises and recipes that Madame Yale gave, but they will not continue in the work. She says herself that to be beautiful is the work of a lifetime, and that it is by no means a temporary thing to get beautiful nor to remain so: that its culture must be a constant repetition, just the same as one eats, dresses or sleeps every day and day after day. Madame Yale claims to be the creator and originator of cultivating physical beauty. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by drug-gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Have You the Symptoms? Difficulty of breathing, a short, dry cough, a quick pulse, and pain in the left side are symptoms of approaching consumption. If you have them, relieve the chest, cure the cough and the inflammation with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The remedy is swift and certain. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute



Write Us at Once If You Wish to Know What Cuticura Has done for Us



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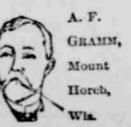
Torturing, Disfiguring, **Humiliating Humors** After all Else Failed.



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KELLY.

Wonders in Our Cases And Has Proved Itself Entitled to All Praise







Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured-Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

Afflicted With Scrofula

ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla because

it had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a

bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore, Only a Scar Remaining as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected but now she can see perfectly. In connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." Mrs. Maria Griffin, Xenia, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache. indigestion, billousness. Sold by all druggists.



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EVERY LETTER,

MR. FRANK G. CARPENTER, one of the most widely and favorably known of newspaper writers, is now on his way to the Far East. He will visit Japan, Korea and China, and the results of his observations will be embodied in a series of letters which will be printed in the

SUNDAY JOURNAL

Mr. Carpenter carries letters from the most prominent men in the United States to American diplomats and consuls, and all that these officials can do to advance his purposes will be done. He also has official letters to the leading officials and cabinet ministers of the countries he will visit, and everything will be thrown open to him. These letters will not be of the guide-book variety. Mr. Carpenter will pay little attention to the seaports at which he may stop; these have all been written of before. He will push on to the interior, and tell of the government, customs and daily life of people of whose peculiarities the Western world knows little. The publication of these letters will begin in a few weeks, and will continue through the summer and fall. They will appear EXCLU-SIVELY in the

SUNDAY JOURNAL

and WILL NOT BE PRINTED in any other Indiana newspaper.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rallway Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10, 1894. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pitsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the

principal office of said company. Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894. at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1803, the election of three directors, to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may r.operly come before the The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 24, and reopened on Wednesday, April 11, 1894.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

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